The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, concerning the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Nothing is more terrible than to see ignorance in action.—Goethe.

WHOLE NO. 951. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 16.

LEGALISTIC MIND IS BAR TO SOCIAL PROGRESS

Legalism tends to rigidity. The lawyer, as a rule, is guided by the past. He judges every proposal by precedent or rule. Changes are "unconstitutional."

This phase of the lawyer is distinct from his value and worth in court trials where decisions are made on established rules and law that are necessary for every civilized people.

Great social changes have been wrought not by lawyers, but despite them. These changes later have been woven into our legal fabric by statesmen and jurists. Agitators who forced the thought into public consciousness are forgotten.

Lawyers insisted, years ago, that organizations of labor were a conspiracy, that money voted for public schools was illegal, that workmen's compensation was unconstitutional and that popular election of United States senators was "against the genius of our institutions."

This list could include every social advance.

Organized workers should keep in mind the objective of their movement as well as the limitations of lawyers.

Trade unionism is a path blazer. Its ideals are in advance of every particular moment, while the lawyer clings to that moment because it is "the law."

Trade unionists are aware that law reflects public opinion and that this can be changed through agitation and education.

Lawyers—and courts—finally bow to the new sentiment. What was unconstitutional yesterday is sound law to-day.

Workers should not be discouraged when lawyers tell them a proposal is unconstitutional. Probably it is, but law is elastic. It is adjustable to new needs.

Rarely can a lawyer be found who will strike at the root of the labor injunction evil. The lawyer is an officer of the court. He is sworn to be "regular." He may favor laws that ask the equity judge to be lenient in the use of his power, but he will not urge legislation that strips this power from the court, as is provided in the Shipstead bill which is indorsed by organized labor.

The lawyer will not challenge the court's usurpation.

To compel a worker to labor against his will is the sum of all villainies. It is despotism, whether enforced by the Legions of Ancient Rome or by the edict of a modern equity court (Bedford cut stone decision).

A moral wrong can not resist an enlightened public opinion, even though it be temporarily upheld by bench and bar.

The labor injunction and the "yellow dog" are indefensible from a moral standpoint. Trade unionists can weave this morality into the law of the land if they agitate and educate.

They will eventually convince the public. Judges and lawyers follow.

Low Living Standard In Omaha Is Arranged by Charity Dolers

Omaha, Neb., June 29.—The Associated Charities announce a living budget for a family of five that brings joy to every labor oppressor in this city.

The charity doilers fixed $112.46 as a necessary income for a family of five who are dependent and is supposed to be sufficient to preserve health. The budget follows:

Food	$42.45
Clothing	20.75
Rent	20.00
Fuel and gas	7.66
Household supplies and replacements	4.00
Cleaning material, etc	1.15
Car fare	3.20
Light	1.33
Education	.75
Insurance	6.00
Medical attendance	5.17
Total	$112.46

"These figures are a tragedy," declares Editor Kinney of the Omaha Unionist. "Not a cent for recreation. No provision for vacations. Nothing for a rainy day. No reading matter. Nothing for religious or charitable purposes and all dental work to be furnished by a free clinic.

"And then, mayhap, comes a death; a loan on the insurance and then resort to the loan shark.

"And the pity of it all is that the majority of Omaha bread winners are not earning this bare minimum of $1,350 a year. Hundreds of men are slaving for 35 cents an hour; other thousands earn less than 50 cents an hour with many idle days. A small minority earn $1,500 or more a year. We see the results in the ever-increasing demands on public charity."

CONSCRIPTION PLAN WORKED OUT BY ARMY

Washington, June 29.—Legislation that will give dictatorial powers to the President in war time is being prepared by the General Staff of the Army and will be presented to Congress when it convenes in regular session, the first Monday in December.

The legislation, it is stated, will give the Chief Executive power to fix prices, to direct farmers as to what class of goods they should produce and to compel labor to work for a fixed price.

Secretary of War Good is committed to the conscription of labor, but it is not proposed to conscript property. In that case no profit will be used by the government and a "fair price" allowed. It is claimed that the taxing power of Congress will suffice to conscript money.

The Chief Executive now has more power in war time than is generally realized. Under section 120 of the National Defense Act the President, in time of war or when war is imminent, is empowered to place an order with any individual firm or concern for "such product or material as may be required." Compliance with such order is obligatory. Failure by the owner of the plant to comply with the order can result in seizure of the plant by the government and imprisonment of the owner for not more than three years and a fine of $50,000.

Such refusal would hardly be possible, however, as the owner's personal liberty is not affected, and he would be paid for his commodities by the government.

This procedure differs when workers are conscripted; they are told where to work at a wage set by the President. In one case inanimate things are seized, and in the other case human beings are controlled.

MISTRIAL OF MOONEY AFFECTS ALL PEOPLE

Bowbells, N. D., June 29. — "The Mooney-Billings case is a rank injustice that should be made as nearly right as speedy liberation of the two men can make it," says the Bowbells Tribune.

"A story like that of Mooney and Billings, woven into fiction, would make most readers say the story is too fantastic, such things can't possibly happen in America, the land of the free, the one country in the world where the oppressed have an opportunity, where injustice is not tolerated," declares the Tribune. "Yet it has been known for a long time that the two men are not guilty of the crime for which they were sent to the penitentiary and for which one of them would have been hanged had President Wilson not interfered.

"Things that do not concern them intimately leave most people cold, which is perhaps as it should be. But this matter of injustice does concern very intimately all American citizens. Our standing as a civilized nation should concern all of us, and no civilized nation will permit men to suffer confinement in penal institutions when they have been proven innocent.

"Governor Young of California has it in his hands to set free these two men. He ought to do it at once."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE DREW UP VOLSTEAD ACT

Washington, June 29.—The Volstead act was drawn up by the Anti-Saloon League, and not by Congressman whose name it bears, said Senator King of Utah in the closing days of the last Congress. Mr. King, at the time, attempted to have the prohibition act enforced by the Department of Justice, but this was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League.

"It seemed absurd to me that the Treasury Department, charged with the collection of revenues and the taxes of our country should be given the stupendous responsibility of enforcing the criminal provisions of the Volstead act," said Senator King. "I offered an amendment in the committee to effectuate that object (place enforcement in the Department of Justice). The Anti-Saloon league, through its representatives, objected."

"RED" STRIKE FIZZLES

New York, June 29.—The Communist's strike in the fur industry has fizzled. The alleged 3,000 employes who suspended work is less than 100.

The men behind this movement managed the recent strike of garment workers that almost wrecked that organization. The "reds" were finally ousted from control, but not before they bankrupted the union's treasury and squandered vast sums of money which was never accounted for.

SAYS POWER TRUST RUNS GOVERNMENT

New York, June 29.—Domination of governmental agencies by the power trust, "commencing with the smallest municipal office and reaching up to the heads of the government itself," is charged by Senator Norris.

The Nebraska lawmaker made this statement in connection with the Federal Trade Commission's expose of the power trust's attempted control of public opinion.

Other evidence, said Senator Norris, startles the country in the magnitude of the trust's investment in newspapers in various parts of the country. Investigation of the Mobile newspaper situation discloses that where the trust could not buy a newspaper that it did not hesitate to establish a newspaper.

"The cry of regulating such a monopoly is preposterous," said Senator Norris. "It is already large enough to enter the national field in regulating the government itself."

FIVE-DAY WEEK GROWS; MEN'S CLOTHING LEADS

Washington, June 29.—Of the larger industries, the men's clothing continues to show by far the largest number of establishments and the largest number of employes working on a regular five-day week schedule, says the Weekly Bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The trend of the five-day week has been rapid in certain industries during the past few years," it is stated.

"This rapidity is shown by the fact that in 1905 only 1.5 per cent of automobile employes were working a five-day week while in 1928 this percentage increased to approximately 30."

PRODUCTION PROBLEM SOLVED; DIVISION OF WEALTH IS ISSUE

By the President's Committee on Economic Changes

Never before has the human race made such progress in solving the problem of production. If poverty and industrial distress still exist, it is because of our inability to keep our industrial machinery in operation and to distribute equitably the resulting products. It is not sufficient to produce abundantly; we must also be able to distribute intelligently.

The survey seems to indicate that the time has come to devote continuing attention not only to the problems of cyclical unemployment but also to this new problem of "technological" unemployment. If we are to forestall hardship and uncertainty in the lives of the workers.

KERNEL OF INJUNCTION

A Portland, Oregon, judge refused to issue an injunction on ex parte testimony and ordered that organized workers be heard before he signed the writ.

This may be considered an important change in procedure, but one-man government remains a substitute for government by law.

The labor injunction is not issued to "stop violence," although employers' attorneys make contrary claims. They know this is a police function.

The injunction is intended to stop interference with patronage, prospective profits and good will. These are classed as "a property right" and the underlying purpose of equity courts is to protect this alleged "property."

This wrongful classification makes it possible for the equity court to throw every governmental resource on the side of strike-breaking employers.

The equity judge may permit workers to be heard before he issues the order, but this is a detail. The power of the court remains unchallenged. He can be gracious, and insist that both sides be heard, but he maintains his usurpation. He does not touch the kernel of the labor injunction.

As long as good will and patronage are classed as "property," rather than a personal right inherent in each individual, the injunction evil will continue.

The Shipstead anti-injunction bill would take these personal rights out of the property classification and reinstate the equity process, as originally used.

HOSIERY WORKERS ACCEPT NEW PACT

Philadelphia, June 29.—A special convention of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers approved an agreement between manufacturers and union representatives.

"The agreement will insure stabilization as far as this can be insured by any human agency," said Emil Rieve, president of the union.

All employes in the knitting and topping departments of the 200 hosiery plants must be members of the union. Provisions are made to prevent abuse of the two-machine system, and numerous clauses provide methods by which technical disputes can be adjusted.

"The claim that the union has given in to the 'Allen-A' system,' operated by the Kenosha concern which for years we have been striking for 16 months, is ridiculous," said President Rieve. "The Allen-A did not invent this system. It was at one time universal in the trade, but was abandoned because it was uneconomical. Manufacturers of full-fashioned knitting machines are the principal advocates of the system.

"The issue in Kenosha is not the two-machine system. The lockout was caused by refusal of Allen-A to bargain collectively with our members."

INDUSTRIAL INCOMES SHOW LARGE INCREASE

New York, June 29.—Earnings reported by 314 representative industrial companies covering a wide range of products show, for the first quarter of 1929, an increase of 40.02 per cent over the corresponding period last year. The largest increase, 122.69 per cent, was shown by mining and smelting companies. The smallest, 5.78 per cent, was reported by automobile manufacturers. The next smallest was food products, 15.83 per cent and cigar manufacturers 19.26 per cent.

The figures were prepared by Ernst & Ernst, accountants. The larger manufacturing oil producers and refiners, 118.71 per cent; iron and steel manufacturers, 104.54; auto accessories, 87.56, and electrical household equipment manufacturers, 82.49 per cent.

TROLLEY MEN WANT MORE

Newark, N. J., June 29.—Shorter hours and a 25 per cent wage increase is demanded by 7,000 organized street car men and bus drivers in this State. Ten locals of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes of America are going a three-year agreement that will include the proposals.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES

Rockford, Ill., June 29.—Organized carpenters have raised pay to $1.15 an hour and secured a weekly pay day instead of every two weeks.

FARMERS' OUTPUT HIGH; SURPLUS IS PROBLEM

Chicago, June 29.—The American farmer could double or treble his production if farm prices rose greatly or the cost of things he buys would decline, Oliver E. Baker, economic geographer of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington told the Institute of the Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago.

Malthus, English political economist, declared 100 years ago that population will increase faster than food production, but the tractor and harvester combine have shattered this prediction, said Mr. Baker.

"With inventions, discoveries, education and improvements in economic organization tending to increase production, he said, the problem of surplus output will continue to demand solution.

With this increase of cereals, the American people are changing their diet, he pointed out. The per capita consumption of all cereals today is 240 pounds, as compared to 390 in 1900, the consumption of wheat declining 20 per cent in the last 15 years and the consumption of corn dropping 40 per cent in a quarter of a century.

One of the greatest increases has been in the consumption of milk, which now amounts to more than 500 per person, as compared to 330 pounds in 1916.

ANTI-UNION LAWYER QUITS PEACE PARLEY

New York, June 29.—Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for Building Trades' Employers' Association, staged a one-man walkout at the arbitration hearing before Supreme Court Justice Crain.

Merritt was attorney for employers in the Danbury hatters' case and is attorney for the League for Industrial Rights, successor of the Anti-Boycott Association. He poses as an authority on the labor injunction.

Merritt said he was dissatisfied with the set-up of the arbitration hearings. Justice Crain termed Merritt's action "arbitrary and unreasonable."

The jurist requested H. H. Broach, representative Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to tell not only his side of the case, but briefly that of Merritt's as well. The trade unionist complied with the request.

VINCENT ST. JOHN DEAD

San Francisco, June 29. — Vincent St. John, well-known revolutionist, and one of the founders of the I. W. W., died in this city. He was ill two years and lived in obscurity after his release from Leavenworth prison where he served two and a half years for anti-war activity.

The I. W. W. was a "paper" organization. When organized in Chicago, in 1905, the Western Federation of Miners, with the late "Bill" Haywood as secretary, was the only unit that was strong enough to function. The I. W. W., two years later, split on the question of political activity. The Haywood wing, known as the "bummery," favored general strikes and sabotage to inaugurate a social revolution.

BRITISH PREMIER INVITED BY LABOR

Washington, June 29.—Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of Great Britain and head of the British Labor Party, has been invited to be a guest of American trade unionists when he visits this country.

Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., cabled this invitation to Mr. MacDonald:

"In behalf of the officers and members of the A. F. of L. I extend to you a cordial invitation to be our guest at a testimonial dinner at some convenient date when you make your contemplated visit to the United States. Be assured your early acceptance of this invitation will be deeply appreciated."

EDGERTON ALARMED AT UNION INCREASE

Nashville, Tenn., June 29. — John E. Edgerton, president of the anti-union National Association of Manufacturers, is beginning to use his reasoning faculties.

Mr. Edgerton is also main spoke in the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association, and he views with alarm the growing sweep of trade unionism.

He has called on his members to pray that this tidal wave may be checked, but the piety section of his brethren report no results. He now thinks there may be natural causes for trade unionism.

In a letter to members of his state organization, Mr. Edgerton timidly suggests:

"We must keep in mind that sometimes it is the negligence of employers upon which the agitators and self-constituted reformers of industry feed."

Mr. Edgerton has no desire, however, to establish himself as a model employer to remove the cause for trade unionism. He attempts to be all things to all men, while holding fast to the principle of anti-unionism, or anti-collective bargaining. He says:

"Another type of employer who is quite as much a hazard to industry is one who has persuaded himself that he is a model and that his conduct and methods are very superior to those of all other employers."

But Edgerton uses several hundred words in his blasting, and he screed is a confession of one who is thoroughly alarmed.

LABOR BACKS EQUITY IN UNION SHOP MOVE

New York, June 29.—Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., informed Actors' Equity Association that organized labor stands behind Equity's attempt to place players in sound and talking pictures on a union-shop basis. Equity has a union-shop contract with leading theatrical producers, and prominent Equity actors and actresses are now getting into the "talkies," where they work with non-unionists.

"You can rely upon our movement to assist your organization campaign," said President Green, in a letter to Paul Dullzell, Equity's executive secretary.

The "talkie" producers are indifferent to Equity's request, and Mr. Dullzell hinted that the future Equity may cause these producers to change their policy.

FARMERS MUST UNITE TO GET U. S. RELIEF

Washington, June 29.— Organization of farmers for cooperative if they would take advantage of the new farm relief act, passed by the last Congress, according to Congressman Oliver of Arkansas.

"There is no greater problem than that of getting farmers to realize the importance of organized agriculture in order to make the machinery of the new created Federal Farm Board function with the success that was contemplated in the framing of the law," he said.

Mr. Oliver insists that the farmer must abandon his old individualism and join with fellow agriculturists. The Federal Farm Board will help groups, rather than individuals.

ANOTHER FIVE-DAY WEEK

Tacoma, Wash., June 29.—Organized carpenters negotiated a five-day week agreement with arbitration of future disputes is provided.

"Revolt of Actors" Told In Book; Stage Stars Are Loyal To Friends

New York, June 29.—"The Revolt of the Actors," by Alfred Harding, just issued, tells the story of what America's theatrical stars accomplished through unionism and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

It is the story of Equity, of your heroic fight, leading to a great victory over the powerful, strongly reconstituted managers' organizations, says Equity, official organ of the Actors' Equity Association. Those of you who took part will thrill to the memory of those days; when a group of artists, temperamental, unorganized, and without experience joined forces to put over 'the prettiest strike in history.'

"And you younger actors will find the true story of the rise of Equity not only fascinating reading, but a great inspiration. Because of Equity, you no longer run the risk of being rehearsed for weeks without pay and then shown the door, or being stranded, far from New York without funds. The 'Revolt of the Actors' paved the way for your success."

Equity Magazine compliments President Weber of the American Federation of Musicians on his election as A. F. of L. vice president.

"We have not forgotten that 10 years ago this movement was struggling for its life against the Producing Managers' Association," says Equity Magazine.

"The musicians and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes had no fight on with the producers at that time, but both of them voted to place themselves at Equity's disposal and in a number of instances, both in New York and elsewhere, actually left their jobs, closing plays which were being kept running in the face of the strike by disloyal and fearful actors.

"Equity still remembers and is grateful. And so it is happy that this tribute to his worth has come to Mr. Weber."

Mooney Case Before Senate; "Foul Conspiracy"--Wheeler

Washington, June 29.—The Mooney-Billings case was discussed by Senators Nye and Wheeler in the closing hours of the recently-adjourned Congress

This is the first time Senators have declared, in set speeches, that the two men are illegally held in California penitentiaries. Senator Schall of Minnesota said he agreed with the view of his colleagues.

Senator Wheeler declared that Mooney "is the victim of one of the foulest conspiracies ever perpetrated in this country."

It is significant that press associations gave little publicity to the sensational speeches by Senators who pleaded that men be consistent when they urge observance of law.

"This case is no longer the sole concern of the State of California," said Senator Nye. "There are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States whose respect for law is justifiably weakened as the result of this flagrant miscarriage of justice. To be respected, the law must be worthy of respect; and no right-thinking man can yield unquestionable obedience to the law when the law thus frankly expresses its failure to free innocent men."

Senator Nye presented a summary of important testimony at the trial and later developments which show that the convicting testimony is perjury.

The North Dakota senator reminded the senate that Mooney would have been hanged but for President Wilson. He said imprisonment of the two men is casting discredit on our judicial processes in many countries abroad.

"In his campaign to compel greater respect for the law, it seems to me that President Hoover may properly use his influence to see that some action is taken in correcting this shameful injustice now existing in the State of California," said Senator Nye. "I realize, of course, that the President has no official authority to tell a State how to administer its criminal law; but President Wilson saw fit to intervene in this case in the interest of justice, and I believe that a word from President Hoover in the right quarters might facilitate matters.

"If we can not look for fair play in the part of some California executives then it is only by arousing widespread protest that sufficient public pressure can be brought to bear to see that these two innocent men are finally freed."

Senator Wheeler was equally emphatic in pleading for the release of the two men. He said:

"No one can read the documentary proof which I have before me and not feel that Tom Mooney is the victim of one of the foulest conspiracies ever perpetrated in this country."

CONGRESS ADJOURNS; LAWMAKERS ARE MAD

Washington, June 29. — Congress adjourned with both branches in an angry mood toward each other.

The House recessed without the usual courtesy of informing the Senate of its action and antagonisms between the two bodies indicate that this feeling will be more intense in the fall.

Since the special session convened, two months ago, ancient jealousies have been stirred. The present enmity dates back to the beginning of the special session when the House refused to organize its committees and thus delayed Senate legislation. The debenture clause of the farm relief bill, passed by the Senate, was resented by the House, which claims that it should originate in the lower legislative body. The House refused to vote on the debenture and passed it back to the Senate. The latter body charged the House was attempting to evade taking a record vote on the measure and reaffirmed its previous vote. The House, angered, insisted that the House to reject the debenture by a roll call vote.

The House voted to recess until September 23 and do no business until October. The Senate returns August 19.

CAMEL CIGARETTES PAY 10 CENTS HOUR

Washington, June 29. — Wages as low as 10 cents an hour is paid by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, manufacturers of Camel Cigarettes at its Winston-Salem, N. C., plant, according to E. Lewis Evans, president Tobacco Workers' International Union.

Mr. Evans made this statement at A. F. of L. headquarters on returning from Winston-Salem. The Reynolds concern declined to even discuss unionism with A. F. of L. representatives. Its negotiations by the United States Department of Labor also were rejected.

"I spoke in Winston-Salem that would make your hair curl," said President Evans. "The factory is on a piece work basis and wages range as low as 90 cents a day, I was told. One man who worked there seven years was paid 30 cents an hour. He asked for an increase and was told: 'We can hire three men for what we are paying you.' The employe was discharged when he attempted to reason with the company representative."

FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK WON BY CARPENTERS

Newark, N. Y., June 29.—Carpenters employed by the Millmen's Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Store Fixtures' Association won the five-day week and wage increases. Both parties signed a three-year agreement.

GARMENT STRIKE VOTED; PIECE WORK IS OPPOSED

New York, June 29. — A general strike to resist piece work and secure improved working conditions was voted by members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

These workers failed to renew their agreement with the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. The employers want the option to install piece work, which has not been in force since 1919. The unionists reply that this will open the door for a return of the sweating system.

The workers also ask that union activity be eliminated as a cause for discharge and they also want discharges made only for cause and subject to review by an impartial tribunal.

At a mass meeting that crowded the 71st Regiment Armory, Wm. Green, President A. F. of L., pledged organized labor's support to the garment workers. Matthew Woll, vice president A. F. of L., reiterated this pledge. Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Union, left a sick bed to encourage the unionists. Acting President Dubinsky invited employers to "witness this demonstration of 7,000 workers as an answer to their charge that our union's demand is not supported by the membership at large."

Isidore Nagle, chairman of the meeting, declared that "employers have never shown a peace disposition in the entire history of our industry."

INSURGENTS UNITE FOR TARIFF BATTLE

Washington, June 29.—A movement to oppose the House tariff bill, when Congress convenes in the Fall, was launched by a group of Progressive Senators at a meeting in Senator La Follette's office.

It is claimed the movement will result in the nomination of Progressives in the Congressional elections next year.

The group included: Norris and Howell, Neb.; La Follette, Wis.; Brookhart, Iowa; Pine, Okla.; Nye and Frazier, N. D.; Borbeck and Mc Master, S. D., all Republicans, and Wheeler, Montana, Democrat.

These Senators agreed to attack the House tariff bill along lines that were used against the Payne-Aldrich bill, when each member of the Progressive group at that time who opposed the measure specialized on one schedule. It is also proposed to add the debenture or bounty scheme of farm relief, as a rider to the tariff bill since they failed to make it stick in the farm relief bill recently signed by President Hoover.

Members of the group will meet during the summer and speaking tours will be arranged.

WESTERN LABOR LAW PAYS HIGH BENEFITS

San Francisco, June 29.—"The California compensation law, as amended by the last Legislature, can be classed among the leaders in this country," declared Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

"The maximum compensation is increased from $20.84 to $25," said Mr. French. "This is for all accidents, whether temporary or permanent and includes, of course, the death benefit. While the latter has not been increased from the $5,000 minimum, I am hopeful that eventually California will follow the method of several States and allow percentages for the widow and each dependent child. When we have this change I believe our California law will be one of the very best in the country."

ICE CREAM DRIVERS UNITE

Portland, Ore., June 29.—Dairy and ice cream drivers organized and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Teamsters.